VIETNAM

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South Viet Nam

December 2 1968

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5th Year Viet Ham UP TO 25 NOVEMBER 1968

3.249 U.S. Aircraft Were Downed in North Viet Nam

UNIV. WIS. LIBRARY HEAVY U.S.-PUPPET LOSSES ON ALL BATTLEFIELDS

* Two U.S. Battalions Destroyed Respectively 56 and 118 Km From Saigon.

ON U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT'S NOV. 26, 1968 STATEMENT

THE spokesman of the D.R.V.N. Foyeign Mints-try published on Nov. 29, 1958 the following statement on the Nov. 26, 1968 statement of the U.S. State Department:

" On Nov. 26, 1968, the U.S. State Department issued a statement which it said was designed to answer the questions designed to ansure the questions which had been raised by the Saigon administration about the Paris conference. Though it was allegedly an explanation given by the U.S. to its lackeys, it has misrepresented problems concerning the Demo-cratic Republic of Viet Nam, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Paris conference on Viet Nam. The Spokesman of the DRVN Foreign Ministry declares the tollowing :

"1) Regarding the Paris conference on Vist Nam, the position of the D.R.V.N. Government is that its membership must consist of the representative of the Democratic Republic of Vist Nam, the represent-ative of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. the representative of the United States and the representative of the Saigon administration. In the course of its aggres-zion against Viet Nam, the 11 S. has committed most savage crimes against the Vietnamess people, and the present Sai-gon administration is a stooge of the U.S.. The fact that the D.R.V.N. Government will hold talks with the U.S. and the eventual presence of the Saigon administration at such a gon administration at such a conference do not imply recognition of the U.S. Government and the Saigon administration by the D.R.V.N. side.

The representative of the D.R.V.N. Government in Paris has many times rejected the

U.S. proposal for a type of "bilateral" conference.

" 2) As the United States is as As the United States is the aggressor against Viet Nam, the question of ending the U.S. war of aggression and restor-ing peace in Viet Nam must be settled between the Demo-cratic Republic of Viet Nam, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the United States. On issues concerning South Viet Nam. the U.S. must talk with the South Vist Nam National Front for Liberation who is the genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people.

"The Thieu Ky clique are merely a clique of traitors, henchmen of the U.S. imperhenchmen of the U.S. imper-ialists. There is no question of "talks between Hanoi and Saigon" to solve the Viet Nam conflict.

"The D.R V.N. Government firmly insists that the U.S. give up all obstruction moves against the Paris conference."

ON Nov. 28, the spokes-man of the Commission for External Relations of the South Viet Nam Na-tional Front for Liberation Central Committee also made the following statement :

"After three weeks of coun-tenancing the Saigon pupper administration's blocking the opening of the Pavis quadriparopening of the Pavis quantifur-tite conference whose purpose is to seek a political solution for the Viet Nam problem, and under the impact of hoesh censure of world public opinion, the United States finally had to arrange for its henchman, Nguyen Van Thieu. to promize to send a delegation to the conference table.

(Continued page 2)

* The P.L.A.F. Put More Than 600 Adverse Troops out of Action in Tra Vinh Province (Mekona Delta) Between Mov. 7 and Nov. 18, 620 in the 3 Provinces of Central Trung Bo Between Nov. 16 and Nov. 19 and 830 Close to the 17th Parallel Between Nov. 11 and Nov. 21.

* Devastating P.L.A.F. Artillery Bombardment of Enemy Positions Around Da Nang and in the Cities of My Tho, Vinh Long, Sa Dec, Ca Mau, Pleiku (from Nov. 20 to Nov. 261.



Ach-Ach Unit named after Havo Nguyen Vist Xuan: it has just downed a RF-4C over Quang Binh skies.

U.S. New Attacks on DMZ and DRVN Territority Denounced

THE Spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the D.R.V.N. made public on Nov. 24 a statement the full text of which

"Since the U.S. was forced to cause unconditionally its air, naval and artillery bombardments on the whole territory of the D.R.V.N., more and more U.S. manned more and more U.S. manned and unmanned spy planes and many warships have been encroaching upon the D.R.V.N. airspace and territorial waters. Of late, U.S. encroschments on the D.R.V.N. overeignty and security have been stepped up: From Fov. 13 to 22, 1668, U.S. reconnaissance and fighter planes mane 1968, U.S. reconnaissance and fighter planes many times circled over the northern part of the Demilitarized Zone in the D.R.V.N. and spotted targets for artillery shellings from the southern part of the Demilitarized Zone and Demilitarized Zone and from warships. The villages of Vish Quang. Vish Class of Vish Quang. Vish Class of Control of Vish Quang and Vish Ging villages, causing leases in lives and population. "It is clear that the

" It is clear that the S. imperialists still U.S.

(Continued page 5)

In this issue:

The Americans and Puppets Fight Last-ditch Struggle (constinued)

(by C.L. from South Viet Nam)

Special Adviser

Le Duc Tho Calls for U.S.

Seriousness and Good Faith

in Paris

PON his return to Paris after a stay in Hanoi, Le Duc Tho, special adviser to Minister Xuan Thuy, representative of the D.R.V.N Government, made the following statement at Lo Bourget airport on Nov. 23:

I. RECENTLY, the U.S.Government was forced to unconditionally halt the bombings and all other acts of war on the whole territor the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and to agree to talks with the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation with a view to a politi cal solution to the Viet Nam problem. It was a big has conducted many conse-cutive "sweeps" against victory of the Vietnames people and the peace - loving the South Vietnamese people. people all over the world, and of the U.S. progressives as well. But only a few days after that decision, the U.S already went back from its own words.

The U.S.had announced that quadrinartite conference was to open on Nov. 6 to find a political solution to the Viet Nam problem. But so far because of the U.S attitude such conference has not been able to get under way. More over, the U.S. asserts that it has only agreed to a two-side conference. This is inten-ded to play down the role of the N.F.L. who is the the N.F.L. who is the authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people and who is fully competent to settle all problems regard-ing South Viet Nam. Thereing south Viet Nam. There-fore, the U.S must be held fully responsible for the delay the quadripartite con-

The II S has declared coses tion of the bombings and al-acts involving the use of armed force against the D.R.V.N. But the fact is that it still continues to carry out reconnaissance flights over North Viet Nam, thereby violating the sovereignty and security of the D.R.V.N. The ITS has slanderously

charged the D.R.V.N with artillery shellings across the demilitarized zone. But it is the U.S which has seriously the U.S which has seriously violated the demilitarized zone. On Nev. 16 and 17, the U.S. repeatedly bom-barded both banks of the Ban Hai River from the southern part of the demilitarized some and from its warships. The U.S. cla-mour about the so-called violation of the demilitarized zone and about attacks by the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces against towns and urban centres in South Viet Nam is but a smokescreen for its intensification of the aggressive war in South Viet Nam. At present, it is concentrating its air force in savage raids in South Viet Nam, especially in Quang - Thua Thien area, and

II. To find a satisfactory po-litical solution for the Vist Nam question, the U.S. must :

t - Get at once the quadripartite conference started. recognize the National Front for Liberation as an independent party with unqual-ified status and full competence in the settlement of the South Viet Nam problem. The holding of the qualiri-partite conference does not involve recognition on the part of the D.R.V.N. of the present Thiou - Ky puppet administration, a bellicose, resent inser by peper administration, a belicose, wicked and corrupt administration. The South Vietnamese people have deeply at heart peace, welfare, independence and freedom. They demand recognition of N.F.L. and negotiations with it with a view to seace and independence. Any Sainot answer them

gent aspirations of the Vietnamese people is certainly not viable.

s - Take the four points of the D.R.V.N. Government

and the five points of the South Viet Nam National

Front for Liberation as the

basis for a political solution to the Viet Nam issue. They

conform with the funds

mental principles of the

which the D.R.V.N. Govern-

ment has always strictly

3 - Stop all acts of en-

croschement upon the so-

vereignty and security of

the D.R.V.N., end U.S. ag-

gressive war, and withdraw

U.S. and satellite troops from

A s we have consistently been showing a serious and goodwill attitude in the

search for a peaceful solution to the Viet Nam problem, we insist that the U.S. side

follow suit. Only in this way

will the attempt be fruitful

If the U.S. really wants a

political settlement of the Viet Nam problem, it must

fully comply with the legi-

namese people. If it stub-

bornly continues to prolong and expand its aggressive

war against Viet Nam, then

is no alternative for the ar

million Vietnamese than to

carry on the fight. United

as one man, they are resolved

independence and

to fight and to win, for the

timate demands of the Viet

South Viet Nam.

2054

Agreements

State Department, the United States, using equivocations and quibbles, once again distorted the character of the quadribastita conference on Vist Nam in an attempt to name up the Vietnamese traitors, its hanchman, and dany the role of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the genuine representative of the South Vietnamess people, The U.S. has also impudently urged the Vietnamers people to coase their fight while it continues to intensify its may of appression in South Vist Nam and to crossly violate the sovereignty

"The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation sternly condemns U.S. obdurate appressive schome and had faith which is transparent in the above statement of the U.S. State Department. It once again antificone that

Republic of Viet Nam.

" T As the Huited States is the appressor in South Viet Nam and as the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation is the leader and organizer of the South Vietnamese people's victorious fight against the U.S. aggressors, to peacefully solve the South Vist Nam problem, the United States must enter into talks with the South Viet Nam National Frant los Lihe vation on the basis of the line points of the Front. The Saison puppet administration is bul an instrument for the II'S appression It represents wohode

It is clear that the U.S.

aggressors are stubborn, blind

and stupid. What have they

been to do with their " pres-

sure" in their way in Viet

Is it not clear that for all

ON U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT'S NOV. 26. 1968 STATEMENT

"2. The South Viet Name However, in the Nov. 26, 1968 statement of the U.S. National Front for Liberation's agreement to participate in the Paris conference on Viet Nam is an independent party with an equal status to the others and full competence to settle all Asoblems concerning South Vist Nam is a boost of its reviewences and good will In teving to cling to the bubbet administration, its stooge, and refusing to recognize the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the United States has in fact obstructed the search for a reasonable political solution to the South Viet Nam problem and batrayed its nature as a and security of the Democratic stubborn and bellicare colonial. ist accessor. It must heav full responsibility for the delay of the Paris conference on Vist

> " 2 To dight assists the aggressors is an imbrascriptible right of any nation. If the United States persists in its aggression against South Viel Nam, the South Vietnamese people with fight to a finish in order to completely liberate South Viet Nam deland North Viet Man and ultimately achieve beaceful national ea-

> > TO THE READER

We are aware that there is much room for improve-ment in the wording of ment in the wording of our paper. We apologize for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your suggestions as they will help us to serve you more efficiently in future.

Hanoi Press...

All U.S. Encroachments Upon D.R.V.N. Will Be Met With

U.S. recent acts of country constitute a very insolent challenge to progressive public opinion in the world. They are fanning up the flames of anger among the Vietnamese people and stiffening their determination to fight and to win. With their high vigilance and proparedmess the North Viet Name

armed forces and booble haus since Nov. 1st shot down 8

From Nov. 23 to 25, the armed forces in Quang Binh and Nghe An duly punished the U.S. aggressors' crimes by downing 3 American planes and capturing a number of air birates.

The U.S. imperialists have

" negotiations " obviously they have not yet given up their aggressive design upon our country. They coutimus encroaching upon the D.R.V.N.'s sovereignty and security and stepping up their aggressive war in South

U.S. Defence Secretary Clark Clifford blotantly threatened on Nov. 24 that the U.S. would " heep pressure on and that would include bombing if necessary " and " has no intention to discontinus reconnaissance flights over North the U.S. has lost more than

the "pressure" of more than half a million American troops after over 3 years of an allout mar, the U.S. has been driven into a serious predicament? Is it not clear that after months of incressed " pressure" on North Viet Nam by means of air tores

Viet Nam. "

Nam so far?

... Opinion

3,200 aircraft and thousands of pilots, and finally was forced to declare unconditional cassation of the hombandments on North Vist Nam? Realities of the Viet Nam war have shown that U.S. ravings about "pressure" and "strength' increase as its weak and losing position goes from bad to worse. Their /renzy grows in proportion to the gravity of its setbacks. No U.S. threat no U.S. brutality can prevent the Vietnamese people from carrying on their field for independence, real freedom and genuine peace.

All U.S. acts of war will certainly be met with relevant

> QUAN DOI NHAN DAN (People's Army) Nov. 28, 1068

THE NORTH-GREAT REAR BASE OF THE SOUTH

NORTH VIET NAM WORKERS

AND PEASANTS EAGERLY TURN

A CTING upon President
Ho Chi Minh's appeal of
Nov. 3, 1968 issued after
the U.S. had been forced into an unconditional halt of namese workers and peasants have launched new emulation drives to boost prodution and have recorded many new

- In the Quang Ninh Coal Area, many new seams and tunnels named " Nov.3" have been put into commission ahead of schedule. Many production and work unita have drawn up supplement-ary plans with a view to an all round fulfilment of their yearly plans. In the first 5 days of "technical demonstrations", workers of four production units of the Hon Gai Coal corporation made 20 rationalisation suggestions that helped increase productivity by 7 per cent upward and raise the tempo of coal extraction and stone removal by a half or even twofold compared with the first days of September.

 Workers at the Ha Tu
Mine which had fulfilled their
yearly plan more than two
months ahead of schedule have lau-ched a "general offensive" aimed at fulfilling their axtra plan.

- In Hanoi, in the 10 days after President Ho launched his appeal, the young workers at the Tran Hung Dao Engiproductivity by from to to 25 per cent, producing as much as in a fortnight

PRESIDENT HO'S APPEAL INTO DEEDS

- In Ha Tinh, workers at the phosphate, porcelain and organized their shifts to make full use of their machinery. By improving the dynamiting method, workers at the phosphate extraction site ncreased their productivity by 300 per cent.

- Within 5 days mon President Ho Chi Minb's appeal" many enterprises in Haiphong overfulfilled *heir daily programs by at least to per cent. The Duyen Hai, Kien Thiet and "May 1st" engineering factories have turned out over 300 more vermicelli processing machines and many more small machines for agricultural co-ops.

-Striving for a successful winter-spring cultivation, the have overcome many difficult-ies caused by enemy destruction and so far have exceeded their sowing plan by to per cent. They have filled up bomb craters to rectors seed-

beds and increase the sowing

— During the past few weeks, the co-op farmers in Quang Binh province have continued to level bomb craters and reclaim waste land so as to put some 1,500 more hectares under crops in this winter-spring cultivation. Within a week, the co-op farmers of Quang Hung vil-lage, Quang Trach district, reclaimed pearly 100 hectares which had been devastated by U.S. bombs.

 Days of "Response to President Ho's Call" and "Assistance to Blood-Sealed South Viet Nam" have been South Viet Nam "have been organized at many co-ops in Nghe An province. Within a week after President He launched his appeal, the co-operatives in 5 districts prepared thousands more of tons of compost, and grew hun-dreds more of bectares of azolla pinnata (a kind of green manure), and 600 more hectares of vegetables. A drive of emulation for "New victor-ies on the fields" has been lannched among the co-ops in Nam Dan district.



Nguyen Thi Thu Lan, a Nghe An paper mill model worker and member of the provincial People's Council.

Hard Work and d Work and both splitter, disjuire of time and dad both said filling up of both order to good much paddy and polato to be breught with the polato to be breught much paddy and polato to be breught much paddy and

fields was a cadre of the village information service. Bandoleers slung across his chest and a rifle on his buch he was walking at a brisk pace in the cold wind with a note-book in one hand and a loudspeaker in the other. Now and then he bent down and jotted down something. He stopped by a demolished house and climbed on a broken wall, and directing the loud-speaker to the farmers in the field, he called out: "Listen to the latest achievement of first platoon since last night platoon has moved another 6 cubic metres of earth, productivity per cuote metres of earth, prosactivity per capita was 43%, higher than yesterday. Comrade Hung in particular has de-vised a stedge that helped raise effi-ciency by two hundred per cent." A young man in the bomb-crater filling young man in ine convo-cyater tuting brigade luvined round, and brushing off the wisp of hair on his forehead, said to a friend mearby; "Well, we ourseloss have trebled or quadriplied the norms. Will you write something or compass some poem to mach it howen to others?" make it known to others?

HE livet berson I met in the

mahe it house to others?"
All along the usey leading to the
village, I felf as if sureyons I met
over multing at me. In the village,
over the village, to the village,
Everybody, including the aged brooks,
had come out to the fields, the
gunsius or the roads. President Ho
of the village of the village of the village,
Not until the night of November the
Not until the night of November the Ath were the villagers invited by the

VIET NAM COURIER

local Party Committee to come and disses President Ho's appeal, yet at noon on November 3 shortly after the appeal was broadcast over the Hanoi Radio the whole village had practically learnt by heart these words: So long as a single appressor remains in our country we must fight on and wips him out."

The militia company and the local youth organisation had made everything ready before going to the meeting.
They brought with them hoes, spades and baskets. After the meeting they stayed behind for a while to bid stayed behind for a white to bid formuell to a young men who must to join up to-morrow. Then all par-per particular projects. The stay build an irregation project. Taking advantage of the bright moonlight, that night such of them smoot an build medantment; for the main reservoir of, the co-op. The Purty Committee field a pon-wow right is the particular project of the particular field appearance of the particular pro-tessory of the co-op. The Purty Committee field a pon-wow right is 167s appead use to produce more Ho's appeal was to produce more and fight batter still. In the last three years, the U.S. had dropped thousands of bombs on village T. Bo Trach district, Quang Binh province. Yet, the villagers had shown no sign of flinching. Rice and polatous had grown more abundant with each crop. Now that more favourable reconditions had been created, they must strive three times, four times harder. The Americans had turned nearly a dozen "mau" of crop land into a bomb field, Now.

hectare, that is more much agreed whom.

The plan for hog breading had also been overfulfilled with an average of two and a half head per hectare. Still they decided to raise it to (hree hogs per hectare.

The militia pledged itself to the Party Committee to take the lead in overy facet of life. Within three days it had turned six "man" of poch-mashed fields into cultivable land. Last night, in spite of the cold toind and drizzle, the militia platoons come and stight, the will tell of factors and the control of the c come back." And she was all smile. The girl was telling the fruth. Over the past few days Quang Binh has shot down two American recommaissance planes, captured their pilots and put to flight the secori planes that iried to recens the downed

NEWS IN BRIEF

 In the past few years, though located in an area most intensively bombed by U.S. aircraft (South of the 19th parallel), Nghe an province has managed to put into operation go new industrial installations producing a varied assortment of goods such as farm implements, coal, cement, medicaments, paper, china and pot-tery, glassware, alcohol, etc...

• The regional industries of Hai-phong city have carried out research on, and started producing, 30 kinds of drags for domestic animals. In the winter of 1958-1959, 100% of the cattle and fowl of the agricultural co-ops in the city's outskirts were inoculated.

• By the end of Sept., sea fishery in North Viet Nam had fulfilled 72% of its yearly production plan, or 4% higher than in the corresponding period of last year, its Hijphing branch 91,1% and its Quang Blah branch 100% of their annual plans.

• In the 1967-1968 school-year, 721 teachers' groups were commanded as Socialist Labour Teams (as against 380 for the 1964-1965 school-year).

. The Vist Nam Writers' and • The Viet Nam Writers' and Artists' Union has received a gift of 1,000 paintings, water colours, sket-ches... by lifty artists of Nam Bo and Central Trung Bo (3outh Viet Nam), from the South Viet Nam Li-beration Artists' Association.

· Since the beginning of this year he National Theatre in North Viet the National Theatre in North Viet Nam has staged two operas with as themes the fight of the South Viet-namese people, one of them being the seizure of the Thua Phu prison (by C.L. from South Viet Nam)

(Continued from last issue)

II - WASHINGTON POLITICAL AND MILITARY SCHEMING IN SOUTH VIET NAM

ised attacks and con-certed uprisings of the thern armed forces and Southern armed people early this Spring, the U.S. aggressors have had to fall back on a strategic defensive all over the country. Their "search-and-destroy" and "pacification" strategy has bitterly failed.

In face of the disintegration of the puppet army and administration, the serious troop shortage in the U.S. Expeditionary Corps caused the ever rising casualty rate and the growing field requirements, and especially the surging revolutionary high tide, the U.S. aggressors have lost the hope of winning the war and, as they have been driven completely into a strategically defensive position fraught with pass position tranget with passivity, and are seeking new ways to get the upper hand in their defensive posture, in each of their "steady steps backward "

sent four strategio

t. To carry out their clear and hold strategy, dig in and try to worst as in their defensive posture.

2. To hold cities, main arteries and key areas at any price and at the same time

under their occupation.
3. To prevent the collapse of the puppet army, give it enough muscle to cope with our current attacks and secure

a position advantageous for the puppet army and admi-nistration in the future. 4. To reduce U.S. losses by the so-called "de-Ameri-canization" of the war and shift the war burden on to the puppet army.

To attain these strategic aims, the U.S. aggressors have taken a series of measures which consist mainly In re-disposing their fire-power so as to create a "solid" defence, especially in cities, strategic bases and key strategic areas;

In reinforcing the puppet

sive nature. 2. To curb North Viet Nam's aupport for the South and isolate the South militarily and politically so as to subdue and annex it.

key strategic areas;
In making the fullest use of aircraft, artillery, tauks and toxic chemical, especially B.52*s so as to strengthen their defensive posture and at the same time strike at our rear to forestall our stream of the same important in consolidating important military bases in arrategic 3. To strengthen the role of the puppet administration and put it back on its feet in its present losing posture. To achieve these strategic ors have worked out a series an consolidating important military bases in strategic areas to form "enclaves" as their hide-outs to hold territory and control the people and, when necessary, fan out and foray;

f measures.
As far as the puppet admi-As far as the puppet administration is concerned, they are trying hard to preserve the two top pangmen, Taleu and Ky, and the iso-called "Senate", House of Representatives", "legality" and "constitutionality" of their lackeys and the various army by all means, essenti-ally by stepping up troops pressganging and speeding

up the supplying of equip-ment of the same standard as the U.S. armed forces; In using for the time being U.S. troops as a shield for the puppet army until the latter is strong enough to take over the combat role of U.S. troops.

combat role of U.S. troops.
In striving to deplete
our man-power and striking
violently with aircraft and
desired to the striking of the striking
and strong depots with a
view to weakening us to
the point two our offensives,
then with military pressure,
then with military pressure,
then with military pressure,
the control of the striking out
in a political solution to
edd the warr. and the star.

Apart from these sinister schemes, the U.S. aggressors have also contemplated and wicked maware also may be used to b

borderlands, the demarcation line and the coastal areas, further strengthen key

positions and extend the size of raiding operations, etc...

By these measures, they hope to turn the tide and

Politically, the U.S. pursues the following three strategic objec-

to keep the situation m worsening.

bodies they have created through faked elections. They will endeavour to vamp up the pupper administration's structure, and cover up its rottenness with a glamorous venser. They are wicked, brutal and subjective nature of U.S. imperialism. More than that, they throw a stronger light on the abyamal gravity of the failure suffered in Vist Nam by Johnson and Co.

The obdurate, wicked, brutal and subjective nature busy getting rid of elements who do not fall in line with them by means of the anti-The obdurate, wicked, bretal and subjective nature of the U.S. importables finds clear expression in the fact that although they have been sustaining one bitter defeat after another for more than decade now, especially in the coarse of the general attacks and uprisings of our corruption campaign and at the same envisaging different ways to reshuffle the puppet administration, when neces sary and in keeping with their political needs. They are ruthlessly ousting those military commanders whose political leasings are incon-sistent with U.S. stance, hoping to build a military apparatus completely subserattacks and uprisings

O NCE again, they are further proof of the extremely obdurate, wicked, brutal and subjective



P.L.A.F. men on Lien Giang River (a tributary of the Mekong)

vient to the puppet adminis-tration. They also are actively tration. Iney also are actively trying to set up various alliances composed of ghost organisations and reac-tionary leaders of various tives:

1. To prevent the collapse of the pupper aimy and administration, that is, to maintain its political maintain at; all costs and pet a legal face on its presence in South Viet Nam and conceal its ugly aggresreligions so as to form a po-litical force which exists only in name as a backing for their puppets.

What is more, the U.S. What is more, the U.S. aggressors are claborating other long term behomes to ensure the viability of the puppet administration.

Through the agency of intelligence and spy rings, they will smuggle reactionaries into hamlets, villages and revolutionary organisa-tions to intensify their psychological warfare, sabotage our infra-structure organiza-tionally and morally, and assassinate revolutionary activists in order to weaken the revolutionary movement, gain control over their rule in urban centres and rural areas.

With increased diplometic activities, they try to secure a say for their puppets in the international arena, enlist the approval of the world and work hand-in-glove with their allies to undermine the revolution in the South. While they seek ways and means to varnish the puppet clique, the U.S. appressors will resort again to all tricks to curtail the influence of the South Vict Nam N.F.L. and with the presence of their Expeditions. tionary Corps on our territory provide a prop for their puppets to grapple with the volutionary movement.

In short, these military and political schemes of the aggressors betray to us namely, to maintain pressure on the battlefield and seek a olution to the ending of the war to their advantage, or, to put it more precisely, to avert heavier setbakes, keep the puppet army and administration on their feet and preserve U.S. interests in Viet Nam and Southeast Asia.

Nam at all cost and still stick to their fundamental Southern part of our which could base which could service their long-term scheme to dominate the whole to dominate the whole the service of the service to dominate the whole their global strategy. Unable to win militarily, they hope to paralyse or straggle by other meabs, they hope to paralyse or straggle by other meabs, which was not considered to the service of the dered nearly roo billion dollars and committed more than half a million troops to the South Viet Nam battle field, they have been able to reap nothing more than an ignominious failure, both military and political. Now they hope to carry the day in a political, economic, social and psychological contest.

As the direct deployment of American troops, far from securing any victory, has only exposed them as mere aggressors, now they want to pre-serve their forces by digging in and to return to the ditional improved trick of an army of aggression, namely, the use of the "natives" egainst the "natives" in a neo-colonialist pattern. Their netbacks as they grow seem to strengthen their adhesion to their aggressive ambition.
They seek the most cynical and vicious ways to promote their neo-colonialist interests.

Their subjectivism has blinded U.S. strategists to a higher degree. Being driven to the wall, they still bank beavily on deception not only to get out of their passiveness, but also to make the most of but also to make the mus-their precarious position.

> III -U.S. scheme, a certain complete flop.

IN THE LIBERATED ZONE OF SOUTH VIET NAM

Village B. preserves its freedom

B. village lies in a rather difficult terrain. Opposite to it is Ben Tre city; to the left, is an enemy post defended by notorious thags, and behind it runs the wide things, and behind it this the who-ham Luong river teeming with enemy vessels. In spite of this handicap, on the very first night of the generalised attacks and uprisings handicap. Use 'un volca and uprisings early this year, its inhabitants rose up in arms, beating tom-toms and tocsins, entircling the "New Life" harslet, and using loudspeakers to call enemy troops at two positions — To Duce and Tru So — to surrender. To Duce and Tru So — to surrender. They seized more than 30 weapons of different types, captured and punished more than 30 pupper officials and secret agents and equipped the first armsed detachment of the village with weapons captured concent the set armed detachment of the village with weapons captured from the enemy. Thus, after more than two decades under the enemy's grip, B. village was completely liberated. Its liberation left as important loophole is the enemy's defense perimetre around the city. Interaction by this getback, and the set of the control of the gling spies into the village for production and sabotage activities to launching fierce air and artillery strikes and con-centrating troops for relentless com-ter-attacks, sometimes 3 or 4 daily. The enemy's war effort, however,

ter-attacfs, sometimes 3 or 4 daily. The enemy's war of excitor of the inhabitants of B. village. All of inhabitants of B. village. All of them old and young, men and women, thousands as one. In the control of the village slip back into the cenny hands. Everybody had his assigned by the control of the village slip back into the cenny hands. Everybody had his assigned by the control of the village slip back into the cenny hands. Everybody had his assigned by a substantial that the control of the village slip back into the cenny indeed the village green and always suffered canalities. Building their canalities. Building their canalities. Building their canalities, building their canalities. Building their canalities, building their canalities. Building their canalities, building their canalities, building their canalities. Building their canalities and their fighting capacity increased when the control of the each nattle, toradually, they succeeded in destroying whole squads of them. Liberated B. village continued to stand firm under the very nose

of the enemy.
It is anfe to say that all its
inhabitants have turned fighters.
With any weapon he can get hold
of, everybody is in full preparedness,

ready to fight when the enemy comes and resume production when some and resume production when the solution of the solution of

under the enemy fire. Besides en-thusiastically joining youth volunteer brigades and carrier contingents at the firing-lines, the villagers also contribute money to feed the troops. The building of a new life has also begun in the villager schools have been opened for the children, anti-literacy coversa run for adults. illiteracy courses run for adults a medical station and an orienta medicine chest set up, and mutual aid and work-exchange teams f

aid and work-exhange teams of the total Long 'years of servitude have helped the inhabitants of B. village grap the full purport of these words of President Ho Chi Minh: 'Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom.' It than independence and freedom. It is precisely to preserve independence that they have been bending all their efforts and energies to fight and produce with a first continuation not of the produce with a first product of the produc

PAINTINGS and ORAWINGS trom South Viet Ram

An exhibition of 1,000 odd painting and drawings including sketches, water-colours, cartoons, etc. from South Viel Nam was recently held in Hanoi. We sing below some samples of the exhibits,



An A-A defence unit Water-colour by PAN CLONG



Machine-gun manning Shetch by LE TAM

II.S. New Attacks...

(Continued from page 1) deliberately persist in their acts of deliberately persist in their acts of war and gross encroachments upon the D.R.V.N. sovereignty and security in contravention of U.S. President Johnson's Nov. 1st, 1968 very statement. The above acts the U.S. constitute a srious challenge to public opinion in the world and the United States.

"The Government of the D.R.V.N. denounces and protests before world public opinion against the above ach of war of the U.S. and demands that the latter cease and demands that the latter cease for good all encroachments upon the D.R.V.N. sovereignly and security. The D.R.V.N. Government severely warms that the U.S. Government should bear full res-possibility for all consequences arising therefrom."

to: 30 hrs on Nov. 25, 1968, U.S. aircraft violated the airspace of the Democratic

VIET NAM COURIER

Republic of Viet Nam over Ngbe An province. The local armed forces and people abot down an Agj, and captured its pilot. The U.S. fired rockets on the area where the plane had been downed. The same day, at 12:30, U.S. aircraft bombed and strafed an area in Onang Binh province. The local aircraft bombed and strafed an area in Quang Binh province. The local armed forces and people brought down an FaC. and took prisoner to pilot. At 8 and 11:15 a.m. on Nov. 26, 1988, 7 U.S. aircraft again twice bombed and strafed the above-said area in Quang Binh prov-

The spokesman of the D.R.V.N. Foreign Ministry on Now. 26 issued a statement strongly derouncing the aforesaid that discussed that these were in contradiction with U.S. President Johnson's own words about a cessation of "all air, naval and artillery bombardments" on the whole D.R.V.N. territory.

Model fighter Uong Van Lien of Saigon-Gia Dinh Shetch by CO TAN

LONG CHAU





6. To set up a national,

people's democratic coalition regime which will see to national sovereignty and the people's interests.

To form a national dem

z. To build natriotic neo-

ple's armed forces and secu-rity forces for the defence of

the country and the mainte-

nance of public security and

8. To build and develop a national, self - supporting economy and stop by step improve the people's living conditions and bring prospe-

To abolish all forms of

economic penetration, mono-poly and exploitation by the U.S. and its lackeys, the

use of power to grab land and the vestiges of the forced labour system and to agitate

9. To develop national pro-

sive culture and edu

tion, raise the people's cultural and scientific stand-

ards, expand medical service

and care for the people's health.

- To oppose depraved culture and corrupt education

which serve the purposes of U.S. neo-colonialist policy.

to. To defend the people's interests and see to their welfare, bring relief to victims

of disasters and realise social

To live in peace and friend-

ship and establish diplomatic

relations with all countries which respect Lao independ-

ence, sovereignty and ter-ritorial integrity.

Canadian Peace-Fighter's Fast Hailed

war of aggression in Viet

"We were deeply moved to learn that you had gone on a hunger-strike against the Canadian Government's

tailing after the United States and abetting it in

the war of aggression against Viet Nam, and for an end to this war.

Government's policy abetting this war.

The message said :

justice and progress.

for reduction of land rents.

rity to the country.

N Nov. 23, 1968, the
Pathet Lao News
Agency(KPL) released
the now Political Programme passed by the Third
National Extraordinary Congress of the Lao Patriotic gress of the Lao Patriotic Front (held from Oct. 25 to cratic coalition government truly representing the inter-ests of all nationalities and an independent and sovereign Laos.

In its first part, after reviewing U.S. aggression in Laos over the past 14 years or more and the great victo-ries won by the Lao people, the Political Programme points out, "The immediate to strengthen unity and is to strengtan unity and step up the effort to frustrate the special war and neo-colonialism of the U.S. imperialists as well as the Vientiane Administration's sell out, in order to build a peaceful, independent, neutral democratic, unified and pros-perous Lace, thereby contri-buting to the defence of peace in Indochina and

The Political Programme puts forward 12 tusks to achieve these objectives :

1. To strengthen unity in struggle, strive to consolidate and broaden the national united front and actively country in an effort to defeat U.S. imperialist aggression and overthrow the puppet

To strengthen and consolidate the militant alliance between the Lao Patriotic Propt and the Patriotic Neutralist Forces.

2. To achieve equality in respects and unity and tt. To protect the interests of Lao nationals abroad and the legitimate interests of mutual assistance among different nationalities so as to jointly resist U.S. aggres country and foreign residents in Laos, enhance national pride and defend Laos' sovereignty. build a happy life.

3. To respect and protect Buddhism and unite all reli gions, thereby contributing to the realisation of national union and the strengthening of anti-IIS national forces 4. To fully enforce democ-

liberties for the people and provide facilities them to play to the full their role as masters of the country and their own destiny.

5. To achieve equality between men and promote the role and overall capacity of women in the capacity of women in the nal salvation and national To abide by, and acrupu-lously implement, the 1954 and 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and all agreements in conformity with the interests of Lune

The Political Programme The Folitical Programme ends with an appeal to the entire Lao people to strengthen their unity and put up a resolute struggle to force the U.S. imperialists into atopping all acts of intervention and aggression against Laos and withdrawing all their military pervouel. military per weapons and means of war from Laos so as to let the Lao people live in peace and build their country.

The Political Programme also calls on the people and governments of all prace and justice loving countries round the world to support the just struggle of the Lao people and take appropriate measures to check U.S intervention and aggression in Laos and compel the U.S. imperialists to leave the Lao people to settle their internal affairs themselves.

HAVANA SYMPOSIUM DENOUNCES U.S. GENOCIDE IN VIET NAM

stressed: "These genocidal

the sentiments of all honest people. The world has in-dignantly consured the po-litical and moral depravity shown in these deeds."

The Resolution of the

Condemns the U.S. in

Demands that the U.S.

end its aggression against Viet Nam, withdraw U.S. and satellite troops from South Viet Nam, recognize the

N.F.L. as genuine representative of the South Vint-namese people, diamantle its military bases in South Viet-Nam, let the South Viet-namese people settle them-selves their internal affairs

in accordance with the Po-litical Program of the N.F.L. without foreign interference:

- Affirms the participat-

ing members' readiness to take an active part in the

sacred defence of the just cause of the Vietnamese people and in the latter's beroic revolutionary struggle

perialists, author of the

biggest crime of aggression against Viet Nam, guilty of the genocidal crime aimed

people ;

crimes are an off

THE recent Havaza 2nd Symposium on U.S. Genocide in Viet Nam has condemned the U.S. genocidal war in Viet Nam and voiced support for the positions of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, a report from Havana said.

The final declaration of the Symposium, read by Miguel d'Estephano, Se-cretary of the Organizing at sapping the material and moral life of the Vietnamese Committee, expressed ad-miration for the Vietnamese — Joins the Cuban Party and Government in expres-sing confidence in the posi-tions of the D.R.V.N. Govpeople's creativeness and bravery in resisting the U.S. aggression and brutal-U.S. aggression and brutal-ity, and in building their

The declaration condemned the U.S. "burn all, destroy all, kill all" policy and

U. S.-Puppet New Encroachments Upon Cambodia

N Nov.15, 1968, the U.S. and the Sasgon puppet administration assaulted a Cambodian petrol on the Cambodian province of Syay Rieng and inflicted and the Cambodian province of Syay Rieng and inflicted and the Cambodian province of Syay Rieng and inflicted and the Cambodian province of Syay Rieng and the Cambodian province of Syay Rieng and the Cambodian province of the Syay Rieng and the Cambodian province of the Cambodian part of the Cambodian province of it three casualties. On Nov. 16, 1968, three armed craft flying U.S. flags cruising on Giang Thanh River close to tian borders, and gui-y three helicopters, opened fire for twenty minu-tes on Cambodian peasants working peacefully in their rice-fields in Bat Banleak village, Kampot province, killing o women and 3 chil-dren and wounding 6 other

12. To carry out a foreign In a statement issued policy of peace, independence, neutrality and solidarity and Nov.26, the Foreign Ministry of the D.R.V.N. strongly D.R. v.s. ned such U.S.-puppet friendship with all peoples and governments of peace -and justice-loving countries. acts of provocation and aggression against Cambodia, To foil all interventionist which in the period between Nov.6 and Nov.16 took a toll of 67 civilians killed or and aggressive schemes in whatever form of the imper-ialists and aggressive forces against Laos.

injured. The statement pointed

"It is beyond any doubt that the U.S. and the Saigon puppet administration have deliberately and blatantly

your courageous action and express our sincere thanks for it as well as for all

activities of our peace- and

justice - loving Canadian friends to show sympathy

with, and support for, our just struggle for independ-ence and freedom.

"We wish you good health and a long life, and

ty of the Kingdom of Cam-bodia and perpetrated many more bloody crimes against the Khmer people including women and children. These open acts of provocation have bared the hypocrisy of the U.S administration which only recenthy assured " the Royal Cambodian Government that it has instituted precaution-ary restraints on the military States armed forces are doing their best to avoid incidents which might cause damage in Cambodia' ".

beroic revolutionary struggle against U.S. imperialism. - Calls on the justice loving American scientists to step up their activities against U.S. aggression in Viet Nam and calls on all scientists researchers artists

(Continued page 7)

In the U.S.

NEW PROTESTS AGAINST THE ILS. WAR OF ACCRESSION IN VIET NAM

CCORDING to AP, about 150 students of Stors University (Connecticut) Nov. 12 demonstrated against the war of aggression in Viet Nam. The demonstrators occupied the adminis-tration building for about 24 hours and marched across the campus, chanting "We shall overcome!"

According to Reuter, a group of Americans on Nov. 12 demonstrated in Manhat-tan (New York). They handed to journalists copies of an open letter to Richard Nixon which they urged cessation the war of aggression in

Viet Nam. According to U.S. sources, a group of American quakers on Nov. 9 arrived in Canada and handed over 2,001 dollars to the representatives of Canadian quakers for the purchase of medical supplies for the Vietnamese people. They made known that this was the third time they took

such actions in protest against the U.S. war of aggression in Vict Nam in defiance of U.S. treasury rules forbidding "trading with the enemy."

According to UPI, William Jones, 21, representing 200 U.S. servicemen who had deserted to protest the war of aggression in Vist Nam and who had asked asylum in easently declared Sweden, recently declared that the U.S. soldiers taking ed to persist in their opposied to persist in their opposi-tion and continue to sojourn in Sweden until a change has taken place in American Society. William Jones made known that the U.S. pringee soldiers in Sweden had founded the "Committee of Deserters", that they con-sidered the founding of this organisation a political force organisation a positical force aimed at encouraging other G.I.s to refuse to take part in the U.S. aggression in Viet Nam which has "de-graded man."

U.S. - Puppet Fascist Crackdown on Saigon Press

in Saigon. Since May this year, the Thieu-Ky-Huong puppet administration has year, the pupper administration has closed down more than 20 newspapers, and the tempo has been rising progressively. So far in Nov. 15 papers have withdrawn. So far in Nov. 15 papers have had their litences withdrawn. It began with the Sink view. (Student). Song (Lide) Blink Mink (Dawn). Bun Dien Seigen (Saigen). Then cause on (Saigen). Then cause the seigen state of the seigen state of the seigen seigen). The State of the seigen included dailies, we and magazines published in Vietnamese or foreign languages. Some were suspended, others were closed down indefinitely. Many were moreover fined and their directors or editors-in-chief

prosecuted. To justify their moves, the puppet clique accused these papers of a variety of offences as " false information detrimental to national security", " doing namese friendship " or " pro-pagandizing for the Commu-

The fact is that Sink vien, organ of the Saigon General Union of Students, was banned and its director sentenced to fire years' hard labour only because it condemned the barbarous war of the U.S. and its puppet—a war which it said had "destroyed the future of the young generation"—and urged an barbarous war of end to this war. Song, daily with mass circulation in Saigon, was prohibited because it openly denounced a looting operation by U.S. troops at Cam Ranh town in lune 1068. As for Bun Dien Saigon, Saigon Moi and Dong Nai they were outlawed simply because they had reprinted a news report from reprinted a news report from a U.S. press agency about instances of corruption in Saigon "officialdom" of which referred to a case of smuggling involving the wife of puppet president Nguyen Van Thieu.

Recently many Saigon napers have come out against stubborn and bellicose attitude of the U.S. and its Saigno stooges regarding the Paris conference. They denounced "the Republic of Viet Nam" and its "allies" (the Nam war) as "truculent and bellieose" and accused them of "deliberately torpedoing peace" (That Su Mien Nam — South Viet Nam Current Affairs — and Dece Mien Nam — South Duce Miss Mass — South Vict Nam Torchlight). The daily Then Data (Friends of the People) held the U.S. and the Saigon regime responsible for the delay of the peace talks in Paris. Tin Sang carried an article praising Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, repre-sentative of the N.F.L. to the preparatory meetings for the Paris Conference on Viet Nam. Tien carried a banner

NOWHEREin the world has the press been subject to repression of such magnitude and brutality as and Thang Tien flayed the headine reading "We support a condition government." (in South Viet Nam) Tin Saigon and Thang Tiem flayed the "generals in Saigon." These papers have all been forbidden one after another.

The fascist measures of the Saigon puppet regime against the press have them-selves torn down the "democracy" and "freedom of the press" masks displayed by the Thieu-Ky-Huong clique. In fact, hardly a mouth had elapsed after the promulga-tion of the so-called "decree on the tracker of expression." on the freedom of expression when on July 15, 1968, Ton That Thien, Secretary for Information of the Saigon administration, made this administration, made this cynical declaration: "The government forbids the press government forbids the press and everyone to speak of the N.F.L., peace and neutrality. The press is not allowed to report on Viet cong attacks on Saigon..." On August 27, the press director in Saigon warned that "appropriate measures" would be taken against any papers that would not carry the news of "vic-

puppet paywar service. The South Vietnamese people and the Saigon press circles have long realized the anti-democratic nature of the anti-democratic nature of the U.S. - puppets. Immediately after the "draft press legis-lation" was passed by the Saigon "Senate" and "Lower House," it triggered a wide and powerful movement of protest. The Saigon daily Chesh Dao (Rightcoux Cause) on Sept. 16 published a joint communique of the Journalists' Friendship Association in Saigon continuities. in Saigon castigating the "press legistation" as a "threat to, and a crude infringement on, the freedom of the press of all journal-ists." In their opinion, "the legislation had been worked out by individuals without

the least knowledge of what the freedom of the press sion are like "and "was based only on the laws let statement to indict fire and prison terms and gag the Vietnames press". It is To tell the Transition ruling circles were completely ignorant of the freedom of of expression when clabor-

of expression when elabor-ating this fascist" press law". This is in fact a frantic reaction of the stooge adreaction of the stooge ad-ministration, inow facing its imminent collapse under the impact of the sweeping attacks by the South Viet Nam patriotic armed forces and people, which gradually won over to the revolution won over to the revolution those who still keep their conscience and national spirit and still can discara between the right and the

Now that their political structure is fast cracking and the morale of their army has dropped-to an all time low, the Saigon rulers cannot bear to see papers with banner headline frontpages such as "... 45 veneny fattallons made their appearance in Central Viet Nam "and "... so communist battallons roaming around Saigon", or with pictures of President Ho Ctd Minh and Minister Xuan Thuy, representative of the DRVN Government at the Paris

The Saigon puppets are cracking down on the press in an attempt to hide the consected by the U.S. realities which are in-creasingly unpalatable to them. But it is certain that the South Viet Nam press will not let itself be imposed by the rulers. In diverse ways and forms, many Saigon papers have been speaking out the aspirations of the South Viet Nam people whose genuine represent-ative is actually the N.F.L. It is also certain democrats in the world will raise their voices to condemn most energetically the Ky-Huong clique against the press, thus contributing to bestening the fall of

Military Operations

Hei &n and Tam Ky provincial capital (South of Da Nang), the P.L.A.F. mounted Nangl, the P.L.A.F. mounted surprise attacks on enemy positions, killing or wounding zoo enemy troops. In Quang Ngai, the P.L.A.F. assaulted the H.Q. of puppet Regiment the H.Q. of puppet Regiment causing no causalties. In Einh Dinh, they struck at military targets in Qui Nhon, capital of the province, including the H.Q. of puppet Regiment 41, and other positions of the province, including the H.Q. of puppet and the province of the province, including the H.Q. of puppet and the province of the province of the province, including the H.Q. of puppet and the province of Regiment 41, and other posi-tions in the surrounding areas. They killed or wounded 220 U.S. and puppet troops (including I puppet company) shot down one chopper and captured many weapons.

Giai Phong Press Agency also announced that in the first half of Nov., the armed forces of My The province put out of action 550 adverse troops (200 Americans), des-troyed 3 military vehicles, sank 3 landing craft and brought down 5 choppers. In Binh Long province, in the to days ending November 15, the regional troops engaged the enemy in 7 combats in Loc Ninh and Hon Quan (120 and 96 km North of Saigon) destroying 55 tanks and armoured cars (M.41 and M.113) together 100 men onboard.

In the Long Tau shipping channel, linking Saigon to the sea, on Nov.18 and 19. the P.L.A.F. ambushed two ta,000-ton U.S. military freighters. Both ships vere set on fire. Many enemy casualties were listed.

In the Western Bighlands on Nov. 17, Liberation gun-ners pounded Duc Co camp (50 km west-southwest of Pleiku) and Pleiku airfield. 5 enemy helicopters were destroyed or hit and two 105mm howitzers damaged. copter with heavy machine gun fire, bringing up to 3s the total number of sircraft downed in 7 South Vietdowned in 7 South Viet-namene provinces between Nov. 18 and Nov. 24 (7 air-craft north of Tay Ninh, 9 around Da Nang from Nov. 18 to Nov. 21 and 9 over Binh Long, Binh Thuan and Gia Dinh from Nov. 18 to Nov. 24).

In northern Queng Tri, the PLAF pressed attack on the enemy, and between Nov. 11 and Nov. 21, they put out of action 830 adverse troops (700 Americans), shot down 18 aircraft, sank or damaged 16 war vessels and combat launches, and destroyed 24 military vehicles.

Havana symposium...

(Continued from page 6)

writers, intellectuals, and other people in the world to actively participate in the great world movement to denounce the U.S. im-perialists' genocide, and to ahow their militant solidarity show their militant solidarity with the Vietnamese people. Wounding up the con-ference, Raul Ros, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and Foreign Minister, commented that Neron's, Attila's and Hitler's in Viet Nam. The Nuremberg laws have become out-dated in the judgement of these crimes. The only accep-

table punishment to these social regime which generates them and the victorious riposte of the Victnamese people to the genocidal war of the U.S. imperialists is a vast, profound and efficacious lesson in the history of the peoples' struggle for national independence and social

FRRATA

In our last issue, page 3, the headline "Set Out the Enemy..." should read "Seck Out the Enemy..."

U.S.-PUPPET CRIMES ...

(Continued from page 8) village, 30 kilometres south-west of Da Nang city, more than 100 inhabitants were killed or wounded.

killed or wounded.

On the morning of Oct.

B. 528 flew 18 missions
and released more than
1,000 tons of bombs on
Tu My and Lee Son in
Th Nghia and Son Timh
districts (Quang Ngai province), taking a toll of over too civilians. Many other localities in South Viet Nam were also targets to B.52 raids in the period under review.

The U.S. has used toxic chemicals and gas on a larger scale. According to still incomplete statistics, in over incomplete statistics, in over one month, it sprayed poisonous chemicals and gas on some to provinces, killing hundreds of people and affecting thousands of others. In My Tho province, on Oct. of U.S. sicratt damped poisonous chemicals and heavily populated areas

along the Bao Dinh river in the outlying areas of the along the Bao Dinh river in the outlying areas of the provincial capital. In Tan Huong, Tan Ly Dong and Than Cuu Nghia villages, more than 30 scoppe were killed, and more than 1,000 others poisoned, and vast crop fields and gardens were destroyed.

On the following day, 6 U.S. aircraft inflicted the same treatment on Long Dien Tay and An Trach villages, Ca' Man province, seriously affecting hundreds of inhabitants, ravaging more than 200 hectares of rice-fields and orchards, killing almost all the fowl, and causing injuries to nearly all the cattle

On Oct. 9, over 400 people in Tan Binh hamlet (same province) were dangerously poisoned by a substance known as "CS"—a quick-acting irritant of the eyes, nose and threat—dropped by planes. Most of the victims were old persons and children.

In early Oct., U.S. aircraft also spread pest larvae on ricefields in Ham Chinh village and several other local-ities in Ham Thuan district, Binh Thuan province, while rice-plants were earing. The communions stressed

that, after being forced to stop unconditionnally their bombing and shelling of North Vist Nam, the U.S. had been Viet Nam., the U.S. had been increasing its war efforts in South Viet Nam. In a week-long raid in Can Dai area. But the property of the proper

According to AP of Nov.2, apart from its aircraft in South Viet Nam, the U.S. has hurled about 750 aircraft based in Thailand and on the Seventh Fleet into attacks in South Viet Nam and Laos. On Nov.1st alone, there were 50t sorties of tactical aircraft and B.52 strategic bombers, and 13, 138 sorties by beli-

Meanwhile, the Thier-Ku Huong clique has promulgated the so-called "Decree 10-68" to strangle democratic free-doms and crack down on all patriots and advocates of independence, peace and neutrality.

In the week ended Nov-li the puppet clique closed down indefinitely or suspended 7 Saigon newspapers. The communique pointed

The mounting crimes of the U.S. puppets against the South Viet Nam people over the past 45 days together with their reconnaissance flights over North Viet Nam since Nov.1st have laid bare

their stubborn aggressive scheme and their cruel and perfidious nature " However", the communi que concluded, "no amount

perfidy can stave off the U.S. imperialists and their hench-men's inevitable defeat in

Claire Culhane, a 50-year mother old Canadian mother, observed a ten-day fast in front of the Parliament Councils building of Canada to protest against the U.S.

the Liberation of South
the Liberation of South
Viet Nam has sent to
Mrs. Claire Culhane a
message hailing her generous
hunger-strike to support Viet
Nam, Giai Phong Press
Agency reported.

ON THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT

HIS week's combat news is marked by 2 gasjor in TyL.A.F successed—for in Tay Ninh proceeds of the Tyl.A.F successed—for the Tyl.A.F successed—for the Tyl.A.F successed—for the Tyl.A.F successed for th

In all other sectors across outh Viet Nam, guerilla

U.S. BATTALIONS TWO DESTROYED :

Now. 25, following, on artillery barrage, a U.S. infantry force rarge, a U.S. infantry force and the property force and the centry encapsured force and the centry encapsur

gon), the P.I.A.F. regional troops and guerillas fought off a major sweep conducted by puppet divisions 9 and 21 with tank and areally. ni with tank and artillery support between November you and November 17. They lought a mimber of engagements on November 4. They support to the support of t

an amoured car.

On Noval, the P.L.A.F.
attacked a base camp of a
puppet security forces battalion in the city. They destroyed the control of the control
ed the contro company, 2 puppet companies and 2 U.S. platoons complete-ly written off the master roll). In Da Nang and in

(Continued page 7)

U.S.-PUPPET CRIMES PILE UP 5 IN SOUTH VIET HAM

THE Committee for Den-unciation of War Crimes of the U.S. Imperialists and Henchmen in South Viet Nam has issued a communi-que on the heinous crimes perpetrated by the US-pup-pets in South Viet Nam in the 45 days ending Nov. 15.

The communique, released by Giai Phong Press Agency,

and:

In Oct., the U.S and its henchmen conducted several largescale raids and largescale raids and the form of the transport of t

acring thomands of civilians.
A big force of American
and puppet troops was deploy
dinto a raid lasting move
than half a month in the
Mckong delta with the sup
vessels, and hundreds of
aircraft and artillery pieces.
In Ben Tre, an operation
was mounted from Sept. Clo

of aircraft including B.52s, two U.S brigades and more than three puppet regiments. As reported by Radio Saigon, during the 24 hours from the morning of Oct. 17, 43 bat-talion or bigger size actions were carried out by puppets troops in Sa Dec province.

More than 320 civilians mostly women and children were killed during a sweep by Pak Jung Hi troops in Dong Bo area, Khanh Hoa province, from Oct. 28 to

At the same time, many At the same time, many rice -looting operations were undertaken by U.S.—satellite and puppet troops. Hundreds of tons of rice of the people in Pau Nham Dong, Phu Nham Tay and Kieu Son areas, Quan Nam province, were taken way by the raidera.

Along with these ground actions, the US has increased the level of B.52 bombings.

UPI reported on Oct. 29 that in a sortic on Tam Hoa

Military Operations

warfare chiefly conducted by guerillas and re-gional troops inflicted segional troops rious losses on the enemy. In the Mekong delta, a series of offensives in Tra Vinh province cost puppet Divi-sions q and 12 more than 600 casualties in a 12-day period from Nov. 7 to Nov.18.

In the 3 coastal provinces of Central Trung Bo (Quang Mam, Quang Ngai and Binh Dinh) duo adverse soldier were put out of action between Nov. 16 and Nov. 19. U.S-pupper tiosses were seven heavier in northern Quang Tri. close to the 17th parallel 350 man including apputer4, and the company of killed, wounded or captured, 18 planes and helicopters shot down. 16 vessels sunk and 24 military vehicles destroyed between Nov. 11 and Nov.21.

Meanwhile, Liberation arrivally grame remained very active. In a week, from Nov. 20 to Nov.26, their shellings took a heavy tool and the state of th Meanwhile, Liberation arong delta

communication gear and tent barracks and seized all the weaponry.

weaponty.

On Nov. 15, a battalion of the U.S. First Air Cav. was helilitted into the Thien Riges area (1st han northwest of Sagogueret) and the California of Sagogueret Rangers in Tay Swith province Early next morning, the P.L.A.F. put this U.S. encampoint under sige and assaulted it. After 50 minutes, fighting, and and the short work of the U.S. battalion.

In the same province, etween Nov. 19 and Nov. 1, during engagements in different points, regional troops killed or wounded mostly ar, dura

different purchase troops killed or wounded 220 eurmy troops, mostly Auericans, and brought down 5 belleopter gunships.

Earlier, on Nov. 0, regional troops intercepted a pupper company at Thien Neco, inflicting ioo casualties, and shooting down 5 belleopters.

GUEBLLA WARFARE ACROSS THE COUNTRY

Tra Viels province (Mekong delta, 110 km South southwest of Sai-



This photo was taken by an amonymous GI in Viel Nam who sent it to a Chicago publication called Viet Nam GI where it first appeared

Peace Movement Set Up in Saigon

MOVEMENT for the Restoration of Peace was founded on Nov. To during a meeting held at An Quang pagoda (Saigon) by representatives of different scale strata in the area under provisional U.Spappet control, Chank Dac, organ of Buddhist circles in enemy-held areas, reported.

Many mass organisations, religious communities and political groupings, were represented at this important meeting

Since the beginning of this month, the Saigon population has held many

teach-ins, some of which drew 400 or 500 participants, to openly demand "restoration of pence"," talks with the N.F.L." and "overthrow of the Thies-Ky-Huong war cabinet and formation of a peace government".

These events have had such reper-These events have had such reper-cessions in the country and abroad that the frightened Thien Ky-Hoong clique is reported by AP to have deci-ded to plant in the puppet army 1,200 officers chosen from among its most trusted agents, to control the thought and acts of the military. The "prio-rity" accorded to this psychological war plan is due, according to are present the control of the con-trol of the con-trol of the control of the con-trol of t Nov.20, to the fact that the strongest feeling for peace is actually found not only among the ranks and files but also among officers and even energia.

Saigon Students Oppose Forcible Conscription

Sudents in Saigon met on Sunday Nov 24 to oppose forcible cons-cription of students by the puppet authorities to make up for the increasing battle losses, it is learned from Saigon reports.

The participants in the meeting approved a resolution calling on the puppet "defence department" to "amend the new general mobilization law" and urging draft deferment for

the students "who failed their final the students "who laired their limit exams". The resolution also protest-ed against the Thieu-Ky-Huong clique for occupying the Students' Union headquarters in Saigon earlier this month, the same sources said.

The pupper tique called in police to disperse the gathering and arrest-col three students, Tran Van Long. Nguyen Than Kiet and Nguyen Than Kiet and Nguyen Than Kiet and Nguyen Carlotter to Campaign for Draft Deferment and the third, Acting-Chairman of the Faculty of Letters Students' Executive Board.

These fascist moves have been strongly protested by Saigon students who termed the arrests "a violation of university freedom", the sources